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WHO WAS THE DYNAMITER ?

ASSASSINS?

OF COMPLICITY - HE SAYS HE NEVER

KNEW THE MURDERER WHO TRIED TO KILL RUSSELL SAGE.

William D. Southworth, who figured so promiently in the story told by Captain Harry Horne, suseum lecturer, of his meetings with the miter who tried to assassinate Russell Sage, the Mergue, did not go to South America, as was Instead he has remained in New-York. nd resterday morning shortly before 9 o'clock ras arrested by Inspector Byrnes's detectives and aken to Police Headquarters. His story, told to Inspector yesterday, although in some respects enfrmatory of Horne's statement, brings the mysser surrounding the identity of the man who the bomb no nearer solution than it was on querday. The information so far gathered goes to how the existence of some kind of crazy association or the extermination, when necessary, of all officialies with railway interests. But beyond forme's vague and indefinite assertions, there is at's tittle of evidence to connect the dynamiter Southworth or any other member of this earet society. Southworth was taken to the Marge yesterday afternoon and on seeing the perer met the owner.

inspector Byrnes refused to say where or how Southworth had been arrested. According to the risoner's statement, he was born in Nashville, June 14, 1851. In 1874 or 1875 he went 10 Francisco and into Arizona, and began the work of prospecting for mines. In 1884 he was a the staff of "The San Francisco Examiner," and there first began to lecture in public on his profite hebby of a railroad millenium. At the Verepolitan Temple, he gravely told the Inspector, the crowd that came to hear him was so dens that it packed the sidewalk in front of the building, and he was arrested for causing an obstruc-After the political campaign of 1884, his giad became unbalanced and he was committed to an asylum. The manager of the asylum came from Nashville and knew Southworth's friends He wanted to release Southworth, but the latter pederred to stay where he was. On account of investigation made into the working of the agiam by the State Legislature, Southworth was to leave the asylum. What he the next seven years is not but about three months ago he came to New-York. After the last political ampaign, Southworth told the Inspector, he became erary and applied-for admission to a prison where he remained for eight days. That is all that Southwarth told the Inspector. While he was speaking, Captain Horne was brought into the room and he and Southworth promptly recognized each other. "Hello, Captain Harry!" exclaimed Southworth.

"That is the man introduced to me by the man now in the Morgue," said Horne, turning to the Inspector. All else that is now known about Southworth is derived from information funished to Inspector Byrnes by David B. Shaw. aid to be a business man of this city, and Raymend Valez, editor of "Revista Popula," a Spanish newspaper. Mr. Shaw says that on October s his attention was attracted by an advertisement in a New-York newspaper, asking for a young man who would be willing to travel for a considerable at advance agent for a lecturer. Application was to be made at the Morris Hotel, No. 11 Notest. Mr. Shaw, according to the Inspector, went to the hotel, and Southworth was pointed est to him as the man who had issued the adettemente Southworth told Shaw that he had wheme by which a course of lectures should be elveled, first, in New-York, and afterward trough the country. The object, said South organize in different cities branches da secret society which would be under the co of one head centre-namely, Southworth Southworth thought that it would politically important to promulgate induce people to vote the idea and for the removal of telegraphic, railway and other hig monopolies from the hands of individuals, and the placing of them in the hands of the Govern-Then Southworth showed at least on cleam of sanity when he asked Shaw whether he had any money, and said that \$250 or \$300 would be required to defray the expenses of the first Then he referred to Jay Gould, Russell see and others as men who had too long continued to control railroad interests, and with an outburst of hysterical passion said that the peo he must and should benefit by them.

Southworth said that it would require a three er four months' course of lectures to organize a party that should eclipse anything accomplished by Henry George, inasmuch as it would appeal to the people of different nationalities. Southworth told Shaw that he could derive money from property owned in San Francisco, and that there were lots of people there who would take up the scheme. After hearing Southworth at greater length, Mr. Shaw decided that on the whole he would prefer to remain where he was. Two days afterward, he received the following letter: "Overland for one dollar. Three dollars for eight hours' work on forty-five railways, advo ated by Will D. Southworth, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of Labor for Liberty and a Republic. One-tentlis, universal and vigilant for President of these planets."

The second letter, inclosed in the same en the, read as follows: Morris Hotel.-Lectter; Will be glad to have you meet man, to be daily in this hotel, from 1 to 2 p. m., to Will be glad to have you meet himself and say by consultation what you can do for us, and You, to make successful and profitable our plans of eampaign. W. D. Southworth, G. A. L. Inspector Byrnes's men learned that Southworth to said be was a Freemason, had been assisted various Masonic orders in this city. On inwir, they found that two months ago he called at the Masonic Temple, and there laid before a committee what he was pleased to call a plan for the general benefit of all charitable organizations. The members soon made up their minds about bouthworth, but to avoid disturbance and save bouble, let him talk op. Southworth rambled 12 for two hours. His scheme, which he said had the support of General Booth, Senator Stewart and the late Senator Hearst, comprehended the be induced to all unemployed tramps who could duced to go to the mining regions in Mexico, the had large interests in mines. The or-ces of this great emigration movement would

confers of this great emigration movement would realize 45 per cent profit on outlay.

Could the tramps go home when they began to feel weary, "asked one of the committee.

"There would be no restriction on them," replied southworth. "They would only have to walk back. It is rather a desolate country."

That would be a species of white slavery, "sid another of the committee.

Well, is it not white slavery anywhere, to

ell, is it not white slavery anywhere, to suployed?" responded Southworth. suployed?" responded Southworth, received some money and a few days after-called again at the Temple. On that oc-he said he had while in San Francisco the said he had while in San Francisco an order of Anarchists, of which there three degrees, the blue, white and red, the being the highest grade. The principles of society were so strong that Southworth was to leave it. An obligation to kill somebreed to leave it. An obligation to kill some-body was one of the leading principles of the organization. At one time he had been arrested in Chicago for trying to send a party of Italians to Arizona without paying their fares. Arizona without paying their fares.
The detectives have found that Southworth, since he came to this city, has been connected with the Salvation Army, when he came to this city he answered an adversement issued by Senor Valez for a man who will write Spanish. When he called at the fare of "Eevista Popula," Senor Valez, after this case trial and listening to his fantastic

deliverances on railroad reform, told him that he would solrcely answer the required purpose. One of Senor Valez's clerks suggested that Southworth should try a museum, where he would meet with DID HE BELONG TO A SOCIETY OF ONE ECCENTRIC MAN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

Captain Harry Horne last night in the presence of reporters repeated to the Inspector his story of the meeting of the bomb-thrower and the subsequent introduction to Southworth and the other members of the secret assassination society. Strangely enough, the captain, although he saw the bomb-thrower, about fifty times, cannot remember his name. Another remarkable circum-stance is that he cannot call to mind the writer of the letter of introduction which brought about their acquaintance. Southworth, who was brought into the Inspector's room for the edification of the reporters, is by no means the of the reporters, is by no means the sort of man to impress one favorably at first sight With his low, narrow forehead, glittering, shift ing cycs and sunken cheeks, close-cropped hair and stubby brown beard and mustache, he look to be the very model of a low-class agitator. The

to be the very model of a low-class agitator. The reporters were not allowed to speak to him.

A telegram received yesterday from the Chief of the San Francisco police shows that Southworth was once private secretary to Clarence Greathouse, managing editor of "The San Francisco Examiner": that he had once owned a small paper, and being subject to spells of insanity, had frequently applied for admission to different asylums.

CROWDS AT THE WRECKED OFFICES.

HURRYING ALONG THE WORK OF REPAIRS-MANY TENANTS WILL OCCUPY THEIR ROOMS TO-DAY.

All day long a throng of sightseers visited th scene of Friday's explosion in the Arcade Building. There were day-laborers, newsboys, Hallans, farmers from the near-by New-Jersey towns, all on the san errand, but the eight police on the outside and ten or twelve inside handled the crowd well, and the loafer who stopped near the building was soon warned to "keep moving." Inspector Steers was down in the morning to run his eye over the place; and Captain McLoughlin and two roundsmen inspected the grangements two or three times during the day.

As a precaution three strong beams had been placed as supports to the stone coping under the main office of Russell Sage, and only workmen with passes were allowed upstairs by the police stationed the wreck outside had been cleared away but a heap of nortar under the elevated railway stairs and a large pile of heavy planks and lath just under the window busy replacing the temporary white cotton screens with new sash and glass. The Manhattan Rallway people have exhibited great despatch in having their repairs completed; the rooms of the auditor and the general nanager were only slightly damaged, and they are dready cleared up. Colonel Hain inspected all the offices of his company on the second and third floors vesterday and said: "I am well pleased with the progress the workmen are making with the repairs We have not suffered any interruption with our office work, except for a few hours on Friday afternoon, and none at all in the management of the roads. papers were not disturbed in this office."

But in the offices of Russell Sage no attempt had een made to repair the complete wreck; there were he curtain shades of the inner office were cut off close o the rollers, with scarcely a shred hanging. Every hing around the rooms bore witness to the fact that the story of the violence of the explosion had not seen exaggerated. In one corner of the room stood eaning against the wall a dozen splinters, six or seven feet long, torn from the wainscoting, and on severa f these hung shreds of human flesh and great, thick lots of dried blood, large as a man's hand. The ceil ng of the private office is punctured here and there with long splinters, still hanging at the same angle they first struck; then there is an oval blood stain, two feet broad and four feet wide, surrounded by splashes of the same color, beyond this, in the line of the door, is a black swab-like mark, as if made by a piece of the wretch's sodden goat as flesh and coat were whirled through the air. In the public office are heaps of wainscoting covered with broken bits of office furniture, one oblong box for documents marked "R. S.," two upholstered office chairs, a badly mangled table, pieces of the regulation "ticker" furnished by the Gold and stock Telegraph Company, and three old-fashloned softs. with long splinters, still hanging at the same angle

About 5 o'clock O. B. Potter, owner of the Arcade Building, walked schrough it, gave a few instructions to the janitor, and went uplown on the elevated road, saying he was well satisfied that the damages to the building, as a whole, could be covered by a few thousand dollars, and might so easily have been much greater. Otls W. Booth, the agent of Mr. Potter, in charge of the building, was seen passing through it a few minutes afterward, and he thought that all the tenants, except Messrs. Sage and Connor, would experience no inconvenience by to-day.

WITH THE PATIENTS AT THE HOSPITALS. BITS OF THE MURDERER'S CLOTHES AND FLESH

IMBEDDED IN ONE OF HIS VICTIM'S BODY. At St. Vincent's Hospital it was said that W. R. Laidlaw, Bloodgood & Co.'s confidential clerk, was

toing well and recovering fast. The many friends who called at the Chambers Street Hospital yesterday to inquire about the condition of the two injured men, Frank Robertson and C. W. Osborne, received cheering and comforting news. Mr. Osborne's ondition is so far improved that he may be taken to his nome during the week. It was found by the surgeon hat the injury to his head was not as serious as they at first supposed. The wounds, though deep, avolve the skull, and there is no fracture. He was

well enough yesterday to check up the accounts for Russell Sage, and Colonel Slocum was with him for a ong while during the afternoon. Frank Robertson, who is by far the more seriously njured man of the two, is also getting along remark bly well, and his condition has so greatly improved hat there is no further fear entertained as to his altimate recovery. He has lots of plack and nerve and the surgeons say this quality of his has helped thems and him wonderfully. His severe injuries have had less effect on him than they would have had on a

nan less robust. He is stronger than ordinary men o his age, and is a well-known member of the New-Jersey Athletic Club. His father is at the hospital most of the time, and feels greatly encouraged at the progress his son is making toward recovery. The most serious injury is the one which involved the loss of his right His left eye is considered beyond danger, and the many scars on his face, it is now hoped, will not prove ermanent, so that he will not be greatly disfigu le was able to turn himself around on his left side esterday, for the first time. Up to that time he had been perfectly helpless. His arm is still hept in splints, though no bones are broken, the tendons beng merely strained. The two long gashes in his ablomen, one on each side, fortunately proved only superficial, and are healing rapidly. Young Robertson's father says that a curious discovery was made by Dr. Stimpson yesterday. He

was looking at some spots on the patient's hand and wrist, and taking a knife began to scraps them. ventually drew out from one place a piece of cloth almost three inches long. On examination, he thought t looked much like the pieces of cloth found on the cad murderer. Then further search revealed several particles of foreign flesh buried in spots just under These, young Robertson's father said, were thought by the doctor to be parts of the murderer's

Hospital for a long time yesterday afternoon. He talked over business affairs with C. W. Osborne. tolonel Slocum's face is still badly disfigured, being ull of tiny cuts and bruises, while both of his eyes are discolored and swollen. He said that he "felt a bit rocky" yesterday, but was too thankful at his escape from death to mind it much. He said that everything had been found. The bonds and "stocks and other valuable papers had been checked back by C. W. Osborne, the wounded cashier, and everything had tallied with the records on the books, so that nothing is now missing. In speaking about the explosion and the narrow escape of Mr. sage and himself, he said that it was remarkable that the bomb-thrower's remains had been hurled one way, while the partition and the rubbish of the office were all found on the opposite side. He said, also, that he thought one of the pistols found in the effice after the explosion was his own, and that another belonged to Mr. Sage.

There seems to be much mystery about the type-writtey letter which the midderer is said to have handed Mr. Sage. Colonel Slocum said yesterday that he had not seen it passed back and forth between them, and that Mr. Sage had told him that he had given it to Inspector Byrnes. The Inspector says he never received it. are discolored and swollen. He sail that he "felt a

RUSSELL SAGE RESTING QUIETLY. Mr. Sage passed a comfartable day yesterday. He

ested quietly, sleeping much of the time, and his friends are not at all apprehensive of any unfavorable symptoms developing. His appetite is good, his mind clear and he appears perfectly rational. At the same business, and his expressed intention of going down to his office to-day is only the hopeful de tion of an invalid who does not realize his true con-

Hariem Police Court yesterday morning by Detective Pertell, of the Eighty-eighth-st. squad. His name is Osear Weyranch, fifty years old, a bookbinder by trade, who says he has no regular home. In a threatening letter he sent to Conrad Harris, a retired wine day, he demands \$500 within two days, and in case he looks this, my request, you will be the next Russell Sago and I will blow your brains in the air, without I hurt anybody else."

YOU REFUSE ME." HE WROTE TO A

FORMER BENEFACTOR.

A dangerous "crank" was brought handenfied to the

Mr. Harris, on receipt of the letter, believing that his life was in danger, lost no time in acquainting the police of the Eighty-eighth-st. squad with the matter, and it resulted in the "crank" being captured in a furnished room at No. 140 Worth-st. by Detective Pertell at 2 o'clock vesterday morning. Weyranch he was awakened to find the detective standing at his side. He was ordered to dress and he did so with hesitation. The detective then hurr ed his prisoner to the police station, where on being searched a large white envelope, which contained his photograph was found in his overcoat pocket. The envelope was addressed: "To the reporters of 'The World'," and follows with "After I want send this my picture to Mr. Conrad Harris,

Landlord, No. 1,570 Second Avenue, City." On the back of the envelope was the "crank's" will. If is as follows:

"My last will to the grave digger. "1st-Please do not handle me rough before you know sure that I am death. "2nd-Putt my fancy dressclothes and my Dunlap

hat into my grave. I left a few cents that you can have a drink on my death. "OSCAR WEYRANCH (Holy Smoke). "My last Will to the Reporters of News Papers and Police Gazette.-Please publish my Poem when possi-

ble with my picture in Regard to my friends. OSCAR WEYRANCH (Holy Smoke)." The poetry in question was found on the back of

the picture. It was as follows:
"I like to die, the fun wast my

" If all the Boys have so

"Much fun as I, cans die. "Without a pain, I am gone to die

"Fly in the sky, Hurry to die." Underneath this he wrote in German, "Now I am

50 years old, and I have done my work. I have been good to the boys at all times." He ends with the following in English: "Oscar Weyranch, transferred in English Holy

Smoke. Lable cutters, Bookbinders, Paper box makers, 2428 First Avenue, Harlem, 140 Worth Street, saloon. and 91 Walker Street." Mr. Harris appeared against the man in court. He

old Justice Meade that he had assisted Weyranch with money during the last year, until last Sunday, when he chased him out of the house. Mr. Harris as been a whole-sale and retail wine dealer and retired three years ago with a comfortable fortune. sorn in Germany, and is a countryman of Weyranch Harris said that when he paid a visit to his Fatherland fourteen years ago the Burgomeister of Hesse gave him an introduction to Weyranch, who at that time owned a big bookbindery and was sidered a rich man. Weyranch was then living with his wife, but she ran away from him about a year after-He subsequently sold out the bookbinders and opened a hotel. A few years afterward Weyranch was driven out of the country, having squandered his fortune in wild dissipation. He then came to this country, about three years ago, and for a time lived in Chicago. He worked little and depended on his friends and acquaintances for his support. For the last year he has bothered Harris noney. Harris tried to get him a place as janitor, but he was not acceptable, as he had no wife living with

On Saturday Harris received the following lette

from the man: "New-York, Dec. 5, 1891.

"Dear Sir: 1st-You know that I have asked you for-your kindness to get a situation for me of anything where I can make a liven a dissen way, but without

"2d-You know further that I have no work for the

last four weeks and no money either. 3d-I am liven on account of

earted people. "4th-I will not do it further.

"5th-I will putt hand on my own life.
"6th-Before I do so I try my fortune by you with

"7th-You will be kind enough to give me \$500-Object in view, \$300 that I can buy me a stationery store and \$200,-to get me in a home when I get older. sth-You have no children and rich enough to spare such small sum of money. -If you don't take notice of this, my request

you will be the next Russel sage, and I will blow you Brains in the air without I hurt anybody else.
"10th-If you get me arrested about this letter, then
I do so the next chance I have without I give you

I do so the next chance I have a consider.

"12th—Don't you forget.

"12th—If your letter will favor my wish then we will be good friends together, we are lands friends already you know that.

"Head Point.

"13th—And the money or check for it, to this my address and oblige yours truly.

"OSCAR WEYRANCH, translated Oscar Holy Smoke.

"No. 13th Sussex st., Jersey City."

"N. B.—I have no steady home. I am liven in the lodging-houses all around the city. I take my differ here. I expect your answer to-morrow, Monday, in

"No. 134 Sussex-st., Jersey City."

"N. B.—I have no steady home. I am liven in the lodging-houses all arollid the city. I take my diffier here. I expect your answer to-morrow, Monday, in the dinner time."

Walle the Justice read this letter, which covered two sides of a big four-sheet letter-head Daper, Weyranch leaned against the railing, smilling one moment and the next instant darting ancry garces at Harris and muttering between his teeth. Weyranch is a tall, good-looking man and well preserved for his age. He was poorly dressed and carried a faded rose in his button-hole. He was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities for five days, to be examined as to his mental condition. He was locked up in the insane perfilion at Bellevue Hospital.

Before being iaken to his cell he told the reporter that he knew Harris in the old country and that he did not think it wrong for one countryman to help another. Then bursting out wrathfully, he added; "Ive done it myself, and now what am I myself. All Harris ever gave me was \$1. When I went to him last sunday I asked him for work. He said he had none to give me. I then asked him for 50 cents. He refused that also. I then offered to sell him my new pair of gloves for 50 cents and he chased me out of the house. That's the way a poor man gets treated. I wrote that

A MANIAC LEAPS FROM A BRIDGE.

JUMPING FIFTY FEET TO THE GENESEE RIVER HE IS RESCUED ALIVE.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 6 (Special).-In July last E. L. Bascom was brought to this city from New-Orleans and placed in the State Hospital. He had previously been an inmate of the institution and several years ago wa discharged as cured. While in New-Orleans his in sanity returned and he was there confined in an asylu for some time. Bascom has intervals of sanity and at such times is allowed to leave the asylum in charge en attendant. This morning he expressed a desire to see his children, who are supported at the an attendant. Rochester Orphan Asylum. He was allowed to go in company with two attendants. When he arrived at the orphan asylum the children allowed were at church, and Bascom was much disap-pointed at not seeing them. On the way back to the hospital, and while crossing the Clarissa-st. bridge over the Genesce River, he became suddenly violent, and breaking away from his attendants Sprang over the railings into the water below, a dis-

tance of fifty feet. The river is wide at this point, and the water not more than four or five feet deep. Bascom struck out with the current, and the attendants followed along the bank, a large crowd collecting. Only a short distance below are the Genesse Falls, and it was feared that the maniae would be carried over them. After swimming along for 100 rods he was carried within a few feet of the bank and one of the attendants pluckily plunged into the stream and dragged the chilled and exhausted lumatic to the shore, the latter resisting with all of his remaining strength. He was soon

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN ORIO.

Lima, Ohio, Dec. 6 .- A railroad accident happened at Ottawa, a small station north of this city, on cinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway last evening. William Meadlowe and Harry Knipe attempted to drive across the railroad track ahead of the southbound passenger train, but the engine struck them. Both were beheaded, and Knipe lost his arms and legs also. There was an accident on the Findlay, Fort Wayne

and Western road about seven miles east of Ottawa also FOR THREATENING MURDER, last evening. The work train was returning to Ottawa when a bridge about three miles from the town broke ANOTHER DANGEROUS CRANK ARRESTED. down just after the engine had passed over it. The caboose, containing a large number of employes, was precipitated in the river below. Three Italians were killed, and a number of others injured. YOU WILL BE THE NEXT RUSSELL SAGE IF

HIRAM SAWTELLE'S HEAD FOUND.

SEARCHERS DIG WHERE ISAAC, THE MURDERER,

INDICATED. Great Falls, N. H., Dec. 6 .- The head of Hiram Sawtelle has been found. Last Tuesday morning Isaac Sawtelle made a full statement of the killing of his brother, drawing a map on which he marked the spots where the crime was committed and where the dead man's underclothing. In this confession he said that the day be met Hiram at Rochester, he drove toward the hut near which his brother's body was found. As he drove down the lane leading to the told Hiram that if he did not sign over certain property to him, he would kill him. As Hiram jumped

from the carriage Isaac shot him.

Taking the map, Mr. Edgerly, Isaac's counsel, organized a searching party, which started out on Thursday morning. The search was continued all of that day, but it was unsuccessful, and another inwas held with Isaac, in which it was shown that Isaac had erred regarding the location of a pile of wood, which was an important landmark in the search. The search was resumed Saturday found, covered with a pile of brush. Digging into this mound a roll of underclothing was found. Dr. Grant, of this place, was summoned and upon his arrival the roll was taken on the ground. Wrapped in a linen shirt and fragments of an undershirt was found a human skull. Not a trace of the features remained. An examination of the skull showed a hole back of the left ear, apparently made by a bullet.

the left ear, apparently made by a bullet. The hole was half an inch in diameter and extended to the right side of the cranium, where the bullet made its exit, leaving a hole an inch long and three-quarters of an inch wide.

According to the testimony of the Governme It witnesses who claimed to have heard the shots fired by Isaac, only three reports were heard. Three bullet holes were found in the body, and the one in the head world tend to show that the murderer shot his victim four times. The skull is in the possession of Mr. Edgerly, and will be produced at the hearing Monday to corroborate Sawielle's claim that the murder was done in Maine.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN AND KILLED.

Haverstraw, Dec. 6 (Special).-James Inman, aged forty-three, of Upper Rockland County, was struck by train while attempting to cross the railroad track The buggy was demolished and the horse Inman was buried forty feet against a stone wall and nearly every bone in his body was broken The body was sent to his home near Hart's Corners.

DEMAREST TO BE TRIED TO-DAY.

Nyack, N. Y., Dec. 6 (Special),-District-Attorney McCauley last night said that the trial of Assemblyman Frank P. Demarest for the alleged passing of forged hecks at the Haverstraw National Bank will go on at New-City to-morrow. The Union Steamboat Company and a host of others have been called to tes tify. Judge Beattie, of Dutchess County, will try the Another postponement of the case is freely pre dicted, as Demarest's counsel, ex-Assemblyman Tompkins, is said to be sick from eating too many hickory nuts. Arthur Turnbull, private secretary of Presi dent King, of the Eric Rallroad, an essential witness is also ill. Demarest's friends have made many des perate efforts to secure delay.

Chicago, Dec. 6 .- "The Chicago Tribune" prints the ollowing: "The World's Fair directors have almost lecided to ask for an appropriation from Congress of 85,000,000 rather than to request a loan of the same amount in aid of the World's Fair. This has been a sublect of much thought, and the finance committee, the quest to be submitted to Congress. It devolves upon the finance committee to suggest whether a loan or an appropriation should be asked. The committee is in omething of a quandary, but with a preponderance of something of a quantary, but with a preponderance of sentiment in favor of the appropriation. It was an-mounced vesterday, after a three hours' session, that it had been practically settled to request an appro-priation. This sentiment is not unanimous, but it rep-resents tile feelings of a majority of the committee." The recent interview with Chauncey M. Depew, in which he strongly asserted the fluess of an appropria-tion by Congress, has had some weight. Mr. Depew is a National World's Fair Commissioner from New-yerk. It is not known what Congress will do. If is a National World's Fair Commissioner from New York. It is not known what Congress will do. I that body be unwilling to do anything, then it will devolve on the Board of Directors to pall the enter prise through on their own credit. Chicago, they say has guaranteed and made provision for \$11,000,000 World's Fair buildings are going up, and the ground-are planned on an expenditure of \$17,000,000. There must be raised from some source an additional \$6, 000,000.

SUNDAY LIQUOR-SELLING BY RALTIMORE CLUBS Baltimore, Dec. 6 (Special).-Frequent violations of he Sunday regulations of the High-License law have determined the License Commissioners to ask the Legis ature to amend the law so as to bring within its prorisions social clubs which furnish liquor to their members. At present it is a mooted question whether such clubs are required to take out a license or not, and is desired that the matter shall be definitely settled. No club has taken out a license under the law, but i understood that the reputable clubs are willing to do so if they are allowed to furnish liquor to bicir members on Sunday. As the law stands, if the club ake out the license they may be prohibited from fur nishing liquor on Sunday. The license board think the clubs should be required to obtain a license; but iev are in favor of granting them the same privlleges as hotels now enjoy. liquor to their members are required to take out license, it will break up those clabs which are forme for the sole purpose of selling liquor on Sunday. The Commissioners also want the removal on Sunday of all screens and other objects in a saloon, so that a unobstructed view may be had into the barroom from the outside.

IN BEHALF OF THE LIFE-SAVERS.

Asbury Park, Dec. 6 (Special).-The Rev. H. Edward Young, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church here, who started the movement for an increase of the salaries of the men engaged in the life-saving service and the granting of pensions to the members of the crews who become disabled, goes to Washington in a few days to present the matter to Congress. Young has received letters from a large number of the nembers of both branches of the National Legislature all giving the movement their unqualified approval President Harrison is deculy interested in the move ment and is expected to refer to it in his message The salaries of the men only average about \$300 year, and they have to purchase their own uniforms and pay for all medical examination. In case a man is cappled for life while on duty he can only draw his salary for two years. General Superintendent Kimball and the superintendents of the twelve life-saving districts are all in favor of an increase of salaries and

A SEIZURE OF ILLUCIT WHISKEY.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 6.-Some time ago it was ruored that "crooked" whiskey was being extensively handled in the country around Huntingburg. It not appears that Government officials have been cognizant of the wrong, and have been working up cases in To-day 3,500 gallons of brandy, of good age, was seized and confiscated by Deputy Ssatet Marshal Cooper, of this city, and held as evidence against six prominent farmers in Dubois County.
The first inkling the Government had of this fraud was
from n farm-hand who had been discharged. The
authorities confidently expect to find 10,000 gallons

SEEKING M. B. CURTISTS RELEASE ON BAIL.

San Francisco, Dec. 6 .- Chief Justice Beatty yester day afternoon heard the application of M. B. Curtis for release on ball, pending his trial for the murder of the police officer, Grant. Counsel for Curtis presented three grounds for application for the actor's First, that poof of the shooting was not evident, and the presumption not great, as no motive was shown for entire police force to send the actor to San Quentin be-cause the victim was a fellow-officer; third, the testi-mony at the preliminary examination was largely false. The Chief Justice remanded Curtis temporarily till he had examined all the testimony in the case.

NO SIGNS OF WEAKENING

SPEAKERSHIP CANDIDATES STAND FAST.

EACH WAITING FOR A BREAK TO CARRY HIM TO VICTORY-THE MILLS MEN PREPARING A SURPRISE-A DEMOCRAT ON

> THE SITUATION. TRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Dec. 6 .- "When will the Speaker ship deadlock be broken?" was the question on everybody's lips to-day and to-night. row," was the reply of Colonel Mills and some of his lieutenants. It goes without saying that they believe that it will be done by the nomination of the Texas candidate. None of the other candidates or his partisans will admit that that is the correct answer. On the contrary, each and all of them assert that their lines are 'if possible more firm and strong than at any previous time, and that if a break takes place it will be from Mill's forces to one of the other candidates or to a It would be foolish for Mr. dark horse." McMillin, Mr. Springer or Mr. Hatch to show any sign of weakness at this time, after a state of affairs has been produced which was needed to justify his candidacy, the theory of which is that Mills and Crisp will destroy each other, leaving the prize to be seized by one of the other candidates after a wild scramble, the result of which no political seer can foretell.

There is every evidence that the bitterness of the contest between Mills and Crisp has been greatly intensified since yesterday afternoon. Neither of them expected that the struggle in the caucus would outlast six or seven ballots, and the friends of Mills especially were astounded by the stubbornness and vigor of their opponents, who repelled each successive assault upon their lines with rare skill and splendid courage. The organization of the Crisp force was thorough and its discipline faultless. The leader realized before the balloting began that some inroads had been made upon his strength by the powerful outside allies of Mills, but his courage did not falter, and he was hopeful, if not confident, of There is no doubt that his friends expected to win on the seventh, if not on the fifth, ballot. Apparently they had miscalculated the staying qualities and discipline of the followers of Springer and McMillin and the handful of devoted friends who stood by Hatch. The Mills men had made the same mistake, and they had also overrated the influence of the Cleveland contingent, led by Don M. Dickinson and ex-Secre tary Vilas, which had come here to help their candidate. Mills fell considerably short of the ninefy-eight votes which he expected to receive on the first ballot, and of the seventy-eight which he did receive about eighteen were forcibly "borrowed" from Springer and a half-dezen seduced

from the Crisp ranks at the eleventh hour. And yet Colonel Mills and his supporters were fairly justified in feeling confident of success on the second or third ballot, for while it was true that the strong influence of Governor-Senator Hill, Boss" Croker, Miles Ross and Governor Abbett, of New-Jersey, Senator Gorman and Senator-elect Brice had been exerted in Crisp's behalf, a still larger and more imposing, if not a more formidforce, with Cleveland leaders at the front and Cleveland himself in the rear, was arrayed in support of the Texan. He had a right, therefore, to expect a victory after a short, sharp, decisive struggle-and the expectation would probably have been realized if the Northwestern men could have been brought to his support in a

Perhaps he has realized by this time that it was a mistake for his friends and partisans to attack Mr. Springer's candidacy on the ground that the Illinois candidate was a "World's Fair boodler." The people of that State, especially of Northern Illinois, naturally and properly feel a deep and peculiar interest in the success of the World's Fair, and resent the application to it in any relation of such words as "boodle" and "boodler." It is reported here to-night that both of the leading Democratic newspapers of Chicago have published editorials to-day in opposition to Colonel Mills, and that is regarded as a significant indication of public feeling in that city toward his candidacy. A private conference of Colonel Mills's supporters was held to-day respecting details, of which all who attended it are extremely reticent. Several of them, however, mysteriously hinted that "something will drop to-morrow morning which will surprise the op position, and Mills will be nominated, probably in the forenoon, or if not then, certainly in the

"Of course," remarked one of the most active and influential of Colonel Mill's supporters in the caucus, "if an inkling of what is to be done should be obtained by Crisp or Springer, it might defeat our object. Secreey is indispensable to success. but I assure you that influences now at work will certainly cause the breaking of the deadlock and insure the nomination of Colonel Mills before sunset to-morrow." This man appeared to behis statement may have been, instead of another stupendous "bluff" of Mills's friends.

Judge Crisp's friends declared that the mo areful and searching investigation had failed to discover the slightest symptom of weakness or wavering in their lines. "On the contrary," remarked one of his friends, "we have discovered indications which we regard as favorable to Judge Crisp, and I feel more hopeful now than at any previous time. I heard this afternoon that the Mills people were giving out mysterious hints that they have a surprise in store for us, as well as for some of Mills's other opponents. They had better be on the alert to see that they are not the people to be surprised." Colonel O'Ferrall, another one of Judge Crisp's

active supporters, confirmed this view, and added: I think the ridiculous assertion that Crisp is issue in this Congress, as well as in the Presiresentative is bound to give it hearty support. Judge Crisp's election to the Speakership would settle next year, if possible." be an anti-Cleveland victory, I have to reply that I am a Cleveland man, as are many more of Judge Crisp's supporters. I regret to find some men who were members of President Cleveland's official household here actively supporting Colonel Mills against Judge Crisp, who is strong politically and extremely popular, especially in the South, where he is best known. I might add that among Colonel Mills's friends and supporters in the House are men who favor the nomination of Hill or Gorman in preference to Cleveland. It seems to me to be a mistake for men who are known to be intimate personal and political friends of Mr. Cleveland to make themselves so spicuous and active in this contest. They may injure, and they certainly will not promote, Mr. Cleveland's political fortunes by so doing."

The Crisp men express the opinion that the eadlock will not be removed before to-morrow afternoon, if as soon as that.

The McMillin men have been in high feather to-day, and they declare that the situation is exactly what they hoped and expected it would be. We will stand by our candidate through 100 ballots, or as many as may be necessary to win, said Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, who is one of Mr. McMillin's active supporters and trusted lieutenants. All of the McMillin men believe that

partisans, except that Mr. Hatch is to be the

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Of course Mr. Springer is hopeful; in fact, he is confident. He believes that the worst is over, so far as his candidacy is concerned, and that the prospects are radiant with omens of victory. To

a Tribune correspondent Mr. Springer said:

"If you will analyze fully the ballots cast, you will discover that with McMillin and Hatch out of the race Crisp and Mills will each have the same number of votes-104, or ten less than a majority, I have eighteen votes, which neither of them can capture; and Mr. O'Neil, of Massachusetts, I suppose, will continue to vote for his colleague, Mr. soon as the six Illinois votes which went for Mills vesterday come to me, the Iowa and Wisconsin votes, as well as six from Pennsylvania and four from Michigan, will come to me. That will give me twenty-two additional votes from the States which I have milied, and I shall also gain six from Mills in New-England, making my total forty-six votes and reducing Mills's total to about sixty. When that result has been accomplished all the rest will be plain and easy. My belief that I will win this fight has never wavered from the hour I entered it, and I now feel assured of success. It may not come on the next ballot, or until after many more ballots; but it will come. No, I do not expect to see a sweedy removal of the deadlock : it will probably come gradually and perhaps slowly.

The array of outsiders in behalf of or against the leading candidates continues to excite animated comment and provoke much criticism not all of which is favorable; in fact, most of it is distinctly unfavorable and severe, irrespective of the sympathies of the men who utter it. Last night after the caucus had been in session six hours, and ten ballots had been taken without visible indications that either of the candidates could obtain a majority, a few thoughtful Democrats, who care more for the success and prosperity of their party than they do about the personal fortunes of Cleveland or Hill or Gorman, or any other member of it, became uneasy, and as hour after hour passed in fruitless balloting, their uneasiness grew until some of them could no longer conceal their dissatisfaction and fears. One of these Democrats, a man of long and honorable service and experience, who, for obvious reasons, is not willing that his name shall be published, said to a Tribune correspondent:

"Words can hardly express the regret I feel on count of the nature of this contest; however it may be decided, it will be, not the free, untrammelled decision of the representatives of the people on a matter which it is their sole and exclusive duty under the constitution to decide; but a victory for one faction of the Democratic party over another faction of the Democratic party, in skirnish preliminary to the battle which is to be fought next year for the National control of the party and for the Presidential nomination. Such struggle has no legitimate place at this time and in this caucus, and whatever may be the result, it cannot fail to breed dissension and prove injurious to the party. Look at the outside influences which surround our deliberations and are actively striving to affect the result. I have been called out of the caucus more than once to-night by men who have no business to be here working for the success of this, that or the other candidate: they are boldly transgressing every rule of propriety, if not the canons of decency. Yonder, a United States Senator from Maryland, who is an inflential member of the Democratic National Committee, has installed himself, I am told, in company with the personal, confidential representative of another Democratic Senator-elect from Ohjo, who is chairman of the same committee. The headquarters of these men is the Speaker's room, the one nearest and most convenient to the hall in which the caucus is sitting. I am credibly informed that the gentlemen I have named are straining every nerve and exerting every influence they possess in behalf of the candidacy of Judge Crisp, and that other Senators, Senators-elect, and other Democratio leaders, who are not members of the House of Representatives, are doing the same thing. "Are not like influences being exerted in behalf

of some of the other candidates?" asked the correspondent.

"Yes, I confess that to be true. As you know, I im a loyal supporter of Colonel Mills, because I believe that he is the natural leader of the ma-jority of the House, and that he is entitled to the honor he covets by virtue of his long and faithful service. I admit that, in my opinion, the presence here in the lobbies to-night, and the active, open efforts exerted in has behalf of the two men who were members of President Cleveland's Cabinet, one of whom is now a United States Senator, are not only improper, but, as I believe, injurious to the prospects of Colonel Mills, while there is no doubt that their interference here will be an injury to the Demoeratic party. I do not believe, either, that Senator Cariisle is acting with his usual circumspection or dignity in showing himself here to-night ieve that he was uttering a true prophecy, which as an open, active partisan of Colonel Mills, and an opponent of the other candidates, all of whom repeatedly voted for him as a candidate for the Speakership when he was a member of the House. The Senate is now his legitimate sphere.

"Colonel Morrison? Well, as to him, he is out of active politics, and he and Mills are old friends and former colleagues of the Ways and Means Committee. Yes, now that you mention it, I recall that Morrison atd McMillin were also together on the same committee, but their relations were never so close as those which so long existed between Mills and Morrison. But I suppose that the factional fight in our party in Illinois may account in part for Colonel Morrison's activity and interest in this contest. I understand that Senator-elect Palmer and Springer both belong to the opposite faction from Morrison, although I have heard it intimated that General Palmer at not as sound and thorough a tariff reformer as heart favors Mills and would lend his influence Mills has been completely exploded. Every Demo- to him if it were not for the close relations and crat knows that tariff reform is to be the great friendship between him and Morrison. For my part, I deplore the bringing of a State factional quarrel dential contest, and that every Democratic Rep- into the Speakership contest quite as deeply as I his do the injection into it of a factional quarrel which As for the accusation that it will be the duty of the National Convention to

"What about the Missouri influence against Mr. Hatch?" asked the correspondent.

"Oh, well, that is due in part, I suppose, to friendship for Mr. Cleveland, but more to the close relations between the Texas and Missouri Democracy, and the belief of Colonel Jones, of 'The St. Louis Republican,' that Mills serves the Speakership. As I understand the situation, there is no opposition to Mr. Hatch on personal grounds; there is simply a difference of opinion as to whether he ought to be a candidate against Mills, and I think that a majority of the Democratic party in Missouri favors the latter, although the men of a different opinion include some able and influential leaders. "But," continued Colonel Mills's friend, "I fear

the consequences to the party of this outside interference in a Speakership contest, no matter from
what source it comes or in whose behalf it is exerted. For my part, I hope that the arrangement now proposed for an adjourgment until Monday will be effected, and that when the caucus
reassembles it will be free from outside pressure
and influences. If so, the deadlock may speedily
be broken and harmony restored. No, I do not
helieve that the wiser course would be to nomnate a compromise candidate. It is rather probable that if that should be done the result would
be unsatisfactory to all, and that the friends of
each candidate would feel that they had made
a misteke in agreeing to it. I know
that the proposition finds favor among a considerable number of the members of the caucus;
in fact, I liave already heard Mr. Wilson, of
West Virginia, suggested as a man upon whom the consequences to the party of this outside the deadlock will continue until there is a break to their candidate, which they do not seem to expect to happen for some time to come.

The attitude, hopes and expectations of the Hatch men are the same as those of McMillia's Mills, and I do not believe that it would be